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Concerns regarding sound sources associated with marine noise pollution internationally

MMC Advisory Committee on Acoustic Impacts on Marine Mammals

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Introduction to WDCS International and Australasia

- WDCS, the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, is the global charity dedicated to the protection of cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) and their environment
- History of the noise pollution issue and WDCS





Nature and extent of sound sources

- Military activities
- Seismic (and other oil and gas development, extraction and decommissioning)
- Shipping throughout the oceans
- Large scale ocean research projects





Nature and extent of sound sources

Sound sources that are much more limited in range:

- Fisheries devices on nets and aquaculture facilities
- Whale and dolphin watching from the water
- Marine wind farms





Intentional use of sound

 Using sound as a mitigation tool to detect marine mammals

 Research to increase our scientific knowledge of marine mammals & potential impacts











Lack of data on marine mammals and habitats

Distribution, abundance, biology & ecology

 National and regional status of populations









Some domestic legislation outside of the US

- Australia Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (out to 200nm, but global for Australian citizens)
- EU Habitats and Species Directive 1992 (out to 200nm)
- England/Scotland Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (out to 12nm)





Some environmental legislation outside the US

Industry	UK Reg'd	UK Self	Australia Reg'd	Australia Self	SO Reg'd	SO Self
O&G	X	4000000	X	N. C. MALLS		
Military	17.94	X	X	X	*	*
Shipping	11/2 1	X	9// 79	X		X
Fisheries		X		X		X
WW and tourism		X		Х		X
Ocean Research		?	Х		*	*
CEEs & playbacks		?	X		*	*

 Depends on national legislation if a member of the Antarctic Treaty System



Environmental legislation

In the countries that I have discussed, we lack:

- Comprehensive environmental legislation to tackle noise pollution issues
- A long term commitment to dedicated and coordinated research
- Appropriate mechanisms for protection including MPAs and cetacean critical habitat
- Full, independent and consultative assessment
- Expert cetacean advice in the policy process





Environmental legislation

We cannot effectively assess:

- Compliance
- Use of the precautionary principle in areas of uncertainty
- Coordination, release and consolidation of research





Research

Where possible, studies should be:

- Benign, passive and specifically targeted to answer a predefined set of questions
- Independent, non-aligned and peer reviewed studies
- Coordinated with appropriate legislation to ensure long term protection





A holistic approach including international policy decisions

- Efforts must take place both within domestic jurisdictions and internationally
- Consistency is required in policy decisions
- A combination of studies will be best put to use if coordinated



In Conclusion

- We welcome the Advisory Committee
- We need to coordinate efforts to fill data gaps
- Research must be well funded & ongoing
- Legislation failure outside of the US is a major impediment to progress
- United effort is needed







